

# THE FUTURE OF HIS LAND

## Leung Chi-tso Speaks on China.

### ADDRESS BY REFORMER

Brilliant Young Head of the Movement Against the Empress Talks Freely.

It is not often that an audience has an opportunity to hear a man in public upon whose head a Government has set a price of \$25,000, but those who went to Progress Hall last evening were fortunate in seeing and hearing the friend of the young Chinese Emperor, Kwang Hau, the mover of the Reform movement against the Empress Dowager. This speaker was Leung Chi-tso, who fled from China to escape the vengeance of the Dowager and the fate that befell eight of his followers.

Progress Hall was well lighted, the only decorations being the draping of two flags at the rear of the stage—that of the United States and the five-clawed royal dragon flag of the Chinese Empire. Seated on the platform were the committee having charge of the lecture. They were Messrs. H. A. Hin, Lau Yang Man, W. W. Ahana, A. Y. Shou, Wong Su King, Tong Kau and Lau Ping, the latter being the hostward of the young reformer in his travels. Mr. L. R. Kentwell acted as interpreter. He had a difficult mission to perform, as he does not speak exactly the same dialect as Leung Chi-tso. Applause from the Americans present who understood the Chinese language punctuated the speaker's remarks and he was listened to with close attention to the end.

The reformer is a man whose face impresses one with sincerity in his endeavors to create sympathy for the young Chinese Emperor and to enlist the help of the Powers to give the nation a good government. He spoke with a knowledge of general world conditions which convinced the audience that he is a well-informed man. He has an open countenance and persona, magnanimity rarely met with in persons of the Oriental races. His address last evening was one in which he showed that the aim of the reformers was only to enlist the help of civilized nations to assist in overthrowing a government which will make China rise out of its middle ages. He stated with emphasis that the people of China were not a naturally bad race but were influenced by bad officials, who instructed them to hate foreigners. Other speakers, the Chinese, he says, would be deemed good. These officials he declares should be removed and men with modern ideas of government put in their places.

The Boxers, he said, had the sympathy of the Empress Dowager and also was undoubtedly behind the present movement against the foreigners and missionaries in general. In China no one is allowed to carry arms of any kind. It is the contention of Leung Chi-tso that as the Boxers came into the country armed with modern rifles and equipments, the Chinese Government, backed by the Dowager, armed them.

In opening his address he said: "You all belong to a country with a good government. You are all liberty-loving people, a people that love righteousness. I know it is very hard to have a good government; a government of that kind comes from hard work. Today China resembles Europe and America as they were 100 years ago. I and many of my friends of the Reform party are willing to take the responsibility on our shoulders of making a good government for the Chinese people. I shall speak to you tonight of the present and future of China. All people who read the newspapers today know that China is in great danger. Where does this danger lie? It lies with the Empress Dowager and her officials. There is a big revolution in China. The Boxers are the people who have given us the trouble. They derive their encouragement from the Dowager. The foreign nations have suspected that the Dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers."

"I can easily prove that the Dowager is with this movement because the Boxers are supposed to fight with their fists and hands only. Where did they get their modern rifles and equipments? They must have obtained these from the Dowager and the Government. The Chinese people are not allowed to carry arms, yet when this trouble broke out they were fully equipped, and now it seems that these rifles were given by the Government. On the 28th of May and the 1st of June the Empress Dowager issued three proclamations and the tone of them shows that her full sympathies are with the Boxers. The proclamations read that the Boxers must protect themselves, because foreign missionaries—some good and some bad—were against them, and to protect themselves they must fight. Again, General Yang Fu Tung killed several Boxers and he was degraded for so doing."

"A few days ago I received news from China that Prince Tung had taken a large number of these Boxers into his service. He has taken those who were under the 'eight flags' which have joined together just for the purpose Prince Tung wished them to. Prince Tung is against the foreigners. There are more proofs that the Dowager shows her sympathies with the course of the Boxers, but I need not dwell upon them."

"The Dowager and her friends have indirectly through the Boxer movement caused many foreigners to be killed. The Dowager rules the country with an iron hand. The Chinese people are all good people. I don't wish to flatter them, but I know they are very good people. The bad people are the official class. If the people have turned bad, it is because the officials have offered them inducements and instructed them to be so."

"Hu-nam is the most conservative province of China and the people are very stubborn and opposed to foreigners entering it. About the telegraph wires and pelt river steamers show their displeasure. Three years ago Chang Fu Chang, the Governor, and his party, all reformers, came into the province, and affairs have changed since much for the better. The people have listened to his counsel and there has been no trouble there against the foreigners since then. If the Chinese people are opposed to foreigners, it is not their own fault, but the fault of the officials. They teach them to oppose the foreigners. If we have a good government and good officials, then they will be to teach our people to respect the foreigners."

"Those who are in power wish to close the ports of China entirely and prevent any foreigners coming in. That is the sentiment of the Chinese Government."

"It is the intention of myself and my

friends of the Reform movement that we shall effect a good government in our native country. It is our duty to the Chinese people to help them to this end. If the government of China is weak, there will be trouble between it and the foreigners. If China were strong, it would partition the country. You may have seen many years the commercial interests between China and the other nations are solely in the hands of the Dowager. She is the person that has held away in all commercial matters. All these years the government has put the people down and has set up a barrier between the foreign nations and the great Empire."

"The Chinese Government has not been able to protect its subjects and that is the cause of all the revolutions in the last few years. Almost every European nation has a concession from the Empire and yet they are afraid to go into the country to claim their rights to the land owned. Why is this? Because the Government is weak. Nations are afraid to invest their money in China, although everyone knows that China is the richest of all. We all know that in these Pashan Islands in the last few years we have had prosperity. This is because we expect all the time to have a good, stable government."

"The foreign countries have sent troops to Peking and out-of-war to the coast because they know the present Government is too weak to help the subjects of foreign nations."

"If we want to catch the thief we must first catch the thief. The leaders of the Boxers must be exterminated before peace can be restored. Since the Tai Ping rebellion the Manchus government has lost the respect of the nations. If it had not been for the co-operative assistance of foreign nations, the Government would have fallen long ago. The reason why they assisted was because the Powers wanted to help China, because they thought by doing this the officials would gradually become better. It is impossible to expect anything from the officials because they have not the capacity to govern people. It is useless to wait for them to reform."

"We thank Gordon during the Tai Ping rebellion for helping China, but he only went half-way with the work. If others want to help us they must go further and not do it half and half."

"I will speak now of the future of China. A doctor must first find out the cause of a patient's illness and he will then give the such remedies as will cure him quickly, but afterwards must give him more and stronger remedies to make him completely well. The curing of the disease of the nation is similar to that of curing the disease of a person. We must first cure the nation and then give such remedies as will make it better. In what way can we cure China? We must first cure the people and then we can get a good government."

"At present the foreign powers are thinking of partitioning China, but to partition the country would be a great evil. As I said before, the people are a good people, but the official class are not. The foreign missionaries must go against the official class and not against the masses of the people. If the foreign countries are willing to recognize our present government, the Chinese will be very thankful to them. If the Powers were to partition the country and every nation take a strip of territory, then the Chinese people will say, 'You come and see how good your intentions are,' they will always say, 'You come to rob the country.' No doubt the hatred of the foreigners will become more intense. Those who do not at present belong to the Boxers will flock to their standard if the partition takes place. There are over 400,000,000 people in China. Nine-tenths of them will surely go over to the Boxers in such an event, and there will be no peace to the world. The foreign Powers, seeing China in trouble, are desirous to partition the country, like the doctor curing a sick man by giving him so much medicine that it almost kills him. It is not difficult to have good government in China, and I know the very method that would give China a good government as it needs. The present Emperor, Kwang Hau, is a very bright young man and he likes his people. He has love for them. He has read over a hundred translations of books from foreign languages and he has acquired many foreign ideas. He knows much about the laws of foreign countries. About three years ago he was giving power to persons to take charge of the government for its good. Although he ruled nominally for thirty-eight years, the power was in reality in the hands of the Dowager, and he had only three months in which he was really allowed to have anything to say in regard to the government. Suddenly when the Empress Dowager found out that Kwang Hau had many foreign ideas, she became afraid, and cast him aside. For several thousand years the Emperor and his officials had the control of the government and the people had nothing to do with it. It was the intention of the Emperor to give such rights to his people. He wanted foreigners to come in and assist him to organize the new Chinese Government. Of those who assisted Kwang Hau, six were beheaded and about thirty-five others fled from China with a price on their heads, and I am one of these latter class. The Dowager wanted to put Po Ching, a lad of nine years, on the throne. The leader of the Boxers, Prince Tung, is the father of this lad."

"Kwang Hau is the friend of his people and his country and the Dowager and Prince Tung are the enemies. (Applause.) I know that England, America and Japan are all willing to help the Emperor, Kwang Hau, to win back his throne for him. Even the foregoing Powers do not help the people of China must help him back on the throne."

"In the twentieth century China will witness a great change for the better. She will match with the Powers of the world in progress. A hundred years ago Europe did not enjoy that which she is enjoying today. She had to undergo a great deal of hardship first. Perhaps Asia will witness the same prosperity as Europe has done. I and my friends will do our duty to organize our government on modern plans, and it is my hope that foreign Powers will help us."

"It is my hope that the Christian people will try to restore the Emperor, and that those that all will work together to make China of the great world nations. I thank you all." (Applause.)

Leung Chi-tso may soon leave for Washington and other seats of governments to endeavor to gain the ear of the Powers and enlist their sympathies in reform.

Mrs. Brown—"I must be going back to the city at once; I've had three letters from my husband in two days."

Mrs. Gray—"Why, you poor dear! I know just how you feel; two would be suspiciously attentive—but three! I really am afraid he has been doing something very reprehensible."

Brooklyn Life.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa-nut Grove, Florida, says there is quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Jim Sherwood will arrive here shortly from Manila.

# FEARS FOR THE OREGON

## Fate of Famous Ship Undecided.

### INJURY IS VERY SERIOUS

If the Weather Remains Fair She May be Saved by Hard Work.

LONDON, July 12.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30th (Saturday) states that on board the United States battle ship Oregon, which was ashore in the Gulf of Pechili, have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

The point where the Oregon grounded is fifty miles west northwest of Chefoo. Taku is 100 miles west of Pinnacle Rock, a small, sharp, Pinnacle rock is about twenty-five feet high and lies three and two-thirds miles south of Taku island, and about a mile and a quarter north northeast of the island of Siao Lu Shan. The rock is encircled by a shoal and should not be approached nearer than three cables. According to the Hydrographic Bureau officials, there is a strong current of from three to five knots speed always prevalent in this vicinity. At this fact, together with the dense fog that prevailed at the time, greatly increased the danger of navigating the Oregon. The officials of the Hydrographic Bureau say there is a great rise and fall of the tide at that point, about ten feet, and it is possible that the Oregon may be lifted in this way and set adrift without assistance. Captain Wilde's statement of the injuries sustained by the Oregon is scarcely sufficient to enable the naval constructors here to form a definite opinion as to the prospects of saving the famous ship. They say, however, that the ship probably can be saved if the weather does not become rough, but unfortunately, this is the season of storms in Chinese waters.

DEPARTMENT IS FEARFUL. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Navy Department entertains the gravest fears that the famous battle ship Oregon, which is aground off How Ke Island, will be lost to the navy. Secretary Long, however, hopes that the condition of the vessel is not as bad as the reports indicate.

The Navy Department is doing everything to send relief to the great battle ship. Admiral Remy acted promptly. He ordered the Zafiro, which was at Chefoo, to proceed at once to the Oregon, and the Iris has also been ordered to the rescue. The construction experts say that as the hull has been penetrated by a rock, many plates will be torn away if the vessel is dragged, from her present position.

Although the place where the Oregon is aground is described as Pinnacle Rock, the official chart of the Hydrographic office does not show any such rock in the Chang Shan channel, which is south of How Ke Island. According to the Hydrographers, the Oregon was standing on about the usual course, and no blame is yet apparently chargeable to Captain Wilde.

According to Captain Wilde, the main injury is very serious. The naval constructors believe the rock on which the vessel struck near frame 19 has actually gone through the double bottom of the ship and projects above it. In case the vessel is floated she will be taken to Port Arthur or Nagasaki to be placed in dry dock. The Oregon cost the Government \$6,575,022.75. She was put in commission at San Francisco, July 15, 1895.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After an examination of the plans of the battle ship Oregon in the light of her commanding officer's report, officials of the Navy Department express the opinion that if she struck at high tide she cannot be saved. The Oregon anchored on account of fog, at a point just north of Pinnacle Rock, waiting for the fog to lift. The current sets in very swiftly at this point, and it is presumed that the anchor dragged, as Captain Wilde reports that when the boats sounded around the ship there were "at least five and a half fathoms." This sounding indicated that the ship was moving toward the rocks clearly shown on the chart supplied to the Oregon. When the weather cleared Captain Wilde must have appreciated his danger and attempted to escape from it.

"I have an idea," said one of the officers, "that when the anchor to hold the anchor was given the current swept the battle ship toward the rock, and before her engines could give her headway she struck."

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, said today that a particular spot was a graveyard for shipping.

So far as officers of the department are able to plat the position of the ship with the incomplete information at hand, they believe that the Oregon must have been carried by the current east-southeast and that the tide must have been at its flood. In this event there is danger that the ship will settle on the rock, ripping a still larger hole in her bottom, making it impossible for her to be floated.

The difference between the rise and fall of the tide at the point where the Oregon lies is six feet, so that if she struck at high tide she has incurred an added danger. Secretary Long made this statement to me this afternoon:

"I grieve for the Oregon as I would if one of our best naval men were hurt and in danger. There is almost a sense of personal loss. I am still hopeful that she can be saved and towed into Port Arthur."

WHAT BUILDER SCOTT SAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Irving M. Scott, the builder of the Oregon, was greatly grieved when he learned of the mishap to the famous fighting machine. He is hopeful, however, that more accurate information will show that the vessel is not in such a bad way as she has been reported, and that with prompt assistance she can be saved.

"Much will depend," said Mr. Scott, "on the condition of the tide at the time she struck. If the mishap occurred at low water, I am confident that by lightening her guns and ammunition there will be no difficulty in floating her off at high water."

"The hole in her side above the double bottom is not serious; that can be easily corked. The holes in her bottom, however, may prove serious if both the outer and inner hulls have been pierced. The fact that the forward compartment is flooded need cause no worry. It could be filled, with the bulkhead

closed, without endangering the safety of the ship."

HISTORY OF THE OREGON.

The great battle ship Oregon is the most famous vessel of the United States navy today. Her voyage around the world in 1897-98, which she covered 14,000 knots and arrived at her destination in perfect condition, and in 1899 into battle without a day's delay, was the most remarkable voyage in the history of battle ships, and the part that she bore in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago, is now historic. The trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast has been approached only by her own return trip from New York to Manila, via Cape Horn, a distance of 23,000 nautical miles, arriving, as Admiral Dewey called, "in fit condition for any duty."

The Oregon was docked at the Puget Sound Naval Station on January 4, 1898, and, having had the usual docking repairs made, was floated on February 16th, the day on which news came of the blowing up of the battle ship Maine in Havana harbor the night before. When it became evident that war was likely to be the outcome of the Cuban trouble, the Oregon was ordered to the Atlantic, to add its great strength to Admiral Sampson's fleet, and from the time that the signal of "Ahead, full speed" was received at 6:50 a. m. on March 2nd until 8:30 p. m. on May 21st, when the engines were stopped and the Oregon anchored off Jupiter Inlet Fla., her remarkable machinery, cared for and manipulated by an engineer department whose perfect organization and rare ability stand pre-eminent, worked without a serious casualty. The history of this voyage is a story of ceaseless vigil and painstaking care on the part of the engineer personnel to maintain the efficiency of the motive machinery, and on the part of the staff, headed by the gallant Captain Charles E. Clark, to insure the safety of the great vessel in that perilous time.

Life below the protective deck of the Oregon after March 6, 1898, was a life of hardship and toil. A life spent in a heated atmosphere, where the roaring of the furnaces and the leaking of the massive engines might well have afforded some excuse for confusion. Not so, however. These men of the engineer department were equal to the emergency, and went about their duty earnestly and with wonderful intelligence. The organization was perfect and the execution of the task faultless. On more than one occasion, when the labors of the men before the furnaces seemed to them to go for naught, and they felt like to be discouraged because the steam would not "come up," the engineer officers, discarding their uniforms, jumped in among them, fed the furnaces with their own hands, and by force of example so encouraged the firemen that with cheers they redoubled their efforts, and the great ship sprang through the water as a swift arrow. This is the spirit that imbued the men of the Oregon—engineers, staff and crew—and this the work that brought to a successful end the most remarkable run ever made by a battle ship.

Ordinarily, after a run of 14,500 knots, a great many repairs would be found absolutely necessary even to a cruiser, and several weeks would not be considered too long a time to spend in rehabilitating the engines and boilers of any ship after such extraordinary services, but the Oregon, cooled, rapidly completed a few adjustments of machinery, repaired a few minor defects, and at 1:04 on the morning of May 21st, less than three days after her arrival, was in position to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a thirteen-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant career of this fine battle ship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of fighting vessels of her class."

The Oregon was launched from the Union Iron Works, October 26, 1893, the first battle ship ever built in California, and was commissioned July 15, 1896. In length she is 348 feet; 69 feet 3 inches beam, 25 feet 4 1/2 inches draft; displacement 11,000 tons. Her contract speed was sixteen knots, which she exceeded almost a full knot on her trial trip. Her main battery consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch rapid fire, and her secondary battery of twenty 6-pounders and two 1-pounders. Her side armor is of 18 inches thickness, her cost was \$3,223,310. Her complement is 35 officers and 462 men.

# Weak Children

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steamed away from Key West to add her strength to that of our fleet off Santiago de Cuba. Her part in the battle of July 3, 1898, which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, is now a matter of history, and too fresh in the minds of Americans to need repetition. But if any further evidence is needed than that already given of the qualities of the Oregon, and of her personnel, the following appropriate quotations from the official report of Admiral Sampson on the battle of July 3d will undoubtedly furnish it:

"The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a thirteen-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant career of this fine battle ship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of fighting vessels of her class."

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